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the remainder of the Monocotyledons. It is estimated that the Dicotyledons will be completed in four volumes, making the completed work contain six volumes. Preceding the presentation of the families, there is a list of works referred to in the text, a list of names of collectors with the dates of their collections, a conspectus of the families, and a key to families.

The contrast with north temperate floras is striking. Out of 38 families presented, such conspicuous northern ones as Caryophyllaceae (7 spp.), Ranunculaceae (4 spp. of *Ranunculus* and *Clematis*), Cruciferae (6 spp.), and Rosaceae (9 spp.) are negligible elements of the Jamaican flora; while the large families are Urticaceae (55 spp.) and Piperaceae (52 spp.), the largest genera being *Pilea* (42 spp.) and *Peperomia* (38 spp.). The genera number 115 and the species 347, so that, omitting the two large families, the genera average only two species each.—J. M. C.

Flora of New Guinea.—In continuation of the Dutch exploration of the flora of New Guinea, two additional fascicles have appeared.[3] Previous parts were reviewed in this journal.[4]

The fascicle first cited contains the Liliaceae by HANS HALLIER, including 7 genera and 23 species, 8 of which are new; and Piperaceae and Meliaceae by C. DE CANDOLLE. The list of Piperaceae includes 15 species of *Peperomia*, 10 of which are new, and one species of *Piper;* while the Meliaceae are represented by the description of 12 new species.

The second fascicle cited contains the mosses by MAX FLEISCHER, a new genus (*Brotherobryum*) being described in Dicranaceae, and 6 new species in other genera; and Ericaceae by J. J. SMITH, 19 new species being described, mostly in *Vaccinium* and *Rhodendron.* The same author also describes a new *Clethra* and a new *Corsia.*—J. M. C.

Micrography of Javanese woods.—The fourth part of JANSSONIUS' micrography of the woods of Java has appeared,[5] including the Calyciflorae. The previous parts have been noticed in this journal,[6] the first notice describing the general purpose of the work. The present part begins with the Connaraceae and ends with Rhizophoreae. With all the species there are given details of the vascular elements, list of reagents, sources of material, references to literature, etc., representing an amount of detailed work that few would care to undertake.—J. M. C.

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[3] Nova Guinea. Résultats de l'expédition scientifique Néerlandaise á la Nouvelle-Guinée en 1907 et 1909 sous les auspices de Dr. H. A. LORENTZ. Vol. VIII. Botanique. Livraison VI. 4to. pp. 989–1048. *pls. 180–188;* the same, L'expédition en 1912 et 1913 sous les auspices de A. FRANSSEN HERDERSCHEE. Vol. XII. Botanique. Livraison II. 4to. pp. 109–172. *pls. 29–54.* Leide: E. J. Brill. 1914.

[4] BOT. GAZ. **49**:464. 1910; **55**:462. 1913; **57**:342. 1914.

[5] JANSSONIUS, H. H., Mikrographie des Holzes der auf Java vorkommenden Baumarten. Vierte Lieferung. 8vo. Vol. III. pp. 1–336. *figs. 183.* Leiden: E. J. Brill. 1914. *M* 6.

[6] BOT. GAZ. **43**:345. 1907; **47**:616. 1909; **52**:67. 1911.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Current taxonomic literature.—O. AMES (Philipp. Jour. Sci. Botany **8**:407–440. *pl. 13.* 1913) under the title "Notes on Philippine orchids with descriptions of new species VI" adds 47 new species to the Philippine flora.—E. G. BAKER (Jour. Bot. **52**:2, 3. 1914) has published a new genus *Talbotiella*) of the Leguminosae from Nigeria.—H. J. BANKER (Mycologia **5**:293–298. 1913) in continuation of studies on the Hydnaceae proposes a new genus (*Hydnodon*) based on *Hydnum thelephorum* Léveille.—G. BEAUVERD (Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève II. **5**:205–228. 1913) under the general title "Contribution à l'étude des Composées" describes several new species and proposes the following new South American genera: *Stuckertiella*, based on *Gamochaeta capitata*, and *Berroa*, based on *Lucilia gnaphalioides*.—A. BÉGUINOT (Bull. Soc. Bot. Ital. 97–104. 1913) has published a new genus (*Eremophyton*) of the Cruciferae from Algeria.—A. BERGER (Rep. Sp. Nov. **12**:503. 1913) characterizes a new species of *Agave* (*A. Vilmoriniana*) from Mexico.—E. P. BICKNELL (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **40**:605–624. 1913; **41**:71–87. 1914) in continuation of the contributions "The ferns and flowering plants of Nantucket" records new species in *Hypericum*, *Crocanthemum*, and *Oenothera*.—G. BITTER (Rep. Sp. Nov. **12**:433–467, 542–555. 1913; **13**:88–103, 169–173. 1914) in continuation of his studies on the genus *Solanum* records further new species, chiefly from Central and South America. The same author (*ibid.* **12**:477–480. 1913) characterizes 5 new varieties of *Polylepis australis* and a new subspecies of *Acaena polycarpa* from Argentina.—A. BRAND (Ann. Conserv. et Jard. Bot. Genève **15** and **16**:322–342. 1913) in an article entitled "Neue Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Polemoniaceen" presents important data supplementing his recent monograph of this family and adds several new species and varieties. The same author (*ibid.* 343, 344) describes two new species of *Symplocos* from America, and (Rep. Sp. Nov. **13**:81–83. 1914) characterizes two new genera of the Borraginaceae, namely *Lacaitaea*, founded on *Trichodesma calycosum* Collet and Hemsl. of East India, and *Vaupelia* to which are referred six tropical African species hitherto included under *Trichodesma*.—E. G. BRITTON (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **40**:653–676. *pl. 25.* 1913) publishes a preliminary article on West Indian mosses. The author gives rather extended synonomy and bibliography and makes new combinations in *Neckera*, *Clastobryum*, *Palamocladium*, and *Turckheimia*.—E. G. BRITTON and R. S. WILLIAMS (Torreya **14**:24–31. 1914) under the heading of "Central American mosses" list 54 species and include a new genus (*Isodrepanium* [Mitt.] E. G. Britton) based on *Homalia lentula* Wils.—L. BUSCALIONI and G. MUSCATELLO (Malpighia **26**:1–32, 49–56, 97–144. 1913) in continuation of their studies on the genus *Saurauia* have added three new species from Central and South America.—J. CARDOT (Rev.